

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Lesser... Mr. Samuel Lazar.

TWENTY-SIXTH WEEK IN SYDNEY,

63rd WEEK IN THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES,

of the

LONDON COMEDY COMPANY.

THE GREAT EVENT OF THE SEASON

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION

TURN OF THE TIDE.

THE TURN OF THE TIDE.

THIS THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2,

AND EVERY EVENING until further notice,

at 8 o'clock.

Bartram's famous Company drama, in scenes and 2 tableaux,

THE TURN OF THE TIDE.

Philip Earle (avowing author) Mr. G. S. Tithmarsh

Edgar Neville (his friend) Mr. Frank Carter

Mr. Ashton... Mr. Frederick Marshall

Mr.... Mr. Arthur Garner

Major... Mr. Edward... Mr. Marshall

Mr.... Mr. H. R. Carlton

Fare... Mr. Wm. Farren, Jun.

Grover (Farnell's Valet) Mr. Henry Lemon

William (Dandy's Page) Mr. J. Charles

Dr. Mortimer's Servant Mrs. Maria Stammers

Lady... Mrs. Mrs. Gordon

Lady... Mrs. Mrs. Taylor

George De Burgh Miss... Miss Taylor

Manon... Miss... Miss Taylor

Marguerite... Miss... Miss Blanche Stammers.

ACT 1—SPRING.

Scene 1.—The Old Chateau.

Scene 2.—The Gabier's Hut (Tableau 1).

THE RISING OF THE TIDE.

ACT 2—SUMMER.

Scene 1.—The Gabier's Hut (Tableau 2).

Scene 2.—The Danby's, Russell Square.

Scene 3.—The Opera (Tableau 3).

Scene 4.—The Danby's.

ACT 3—AUTUMN.

Scene 1.—Belgrave (Tableau 4).

Scene 2.—The Village of Trechsel (Switzerland).

ACT 4—WINTER.

Kersaint—Brittany.

The scenes have been executed by Mr. GEORGE GORDON, from designs made by the best English and French masters, and the production at the Theatre, London, in May, 1869.

Stage Manager, Mr. FREDERICK MARSHALL.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2.

Under the distinguished Patronage of the Right Worshipful

the Mayor of the City of Sydney,

F. W. BELL, Esq.

SPECIAL COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT

for the UNITED VOLUNTEERS AND BRIGADES IN THE CITY

AND SUBURBS,

to enable them to purchase

Hire and Haul.

Tickets for all parts of the House can now be obtained during the day at LLOYD'S HOTEL, Castlereagh-street, next Theatre.

ARTHUR MANNER.

KELLY AND LEON'S OPERA HOUSE

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Stage Manager, Mr. FREDERICK MARSHALL.

BRALEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.

SELECT ASSEMBLY, Cox's Hall TO-NIGHT.

DAICING.—Mr. J. H. HALL'S ASSEMBLY THIS

EVENING, OXFORDFELLOWS' HALL, Sussex-street.

THE SYDNEY OPERA HOUSE, YORK AND

KING STREETS.

To weekly, or for a term. For particulars, apply to G.

W. Langham, solicitors, Temple Court.

OPEN, day and night, for the sale of Furniture and CAMPARI.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

QUEEN'S

THEATRE,

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

PIANOS, PIANOS, PIANOS.

A large collection of pianos, including various sizes of instruments from the most eminent makers (American, German), embarking instruments of the highest class, unpassed for TONE, POWER, FINISH, and DURABILITY, and UNQUALIFIED FOR VALUE.

AMERICAN ORGANS and HARMONIUMS.

A large collection of organs, including various sizes of instruments, including instruments of the highest class, unpassed for TONE, POWER, FINISH, and DURABILITY, and UNQUALIFIED FOR VALUE.

LEWIS' JUVENILE COMPANY.

by special arrangement with Mr. J. C. Williamson.

Sir Joseph Porter, K.C.B. ... Tiny Alice, Broome, Ralph.

Mrs.... Mrs.... Mrs. Lewis.

THIS THURSDAY, EVENING, 8 o'clock.

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

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PIANOFORTES, AND FURNITURE.

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PIANOFORTES.

OUR MELBOURNE LETTER.

MELBOURNE, AUGUST 30.

The unemployed are again clamorous. They do not think this a fine country for the working man, and they go to the Ministers and tell them so. They have given committed the heresy of groaning in front of the Age office, because the Age tells them that they ought to be ashamed to go whispering to Government when, if they would only shoulder their swag and travel up the country, they might get work in plenty. The Age is right, but then it has only recently begun to tell them unpleasant truths, and so they hate it for its sardonic. The Age has always been candid to them, and now tells them no more than it has been wont to say. So they cheer the Age. They might find it difficult to explain why they cheer when once they howled. But in truth it is only the repetition of an old story. The multitude must have gods, and when they are dispensed with one god, they cast it down, and set up another. They always do so; they always will. History is full of examples in proof. For a long time the mob have worshipped Mr. Berry, and probably they will go on, with occasional deflections, worshipping him. They worshipped him a good deal the other night at Kangaroo Flat, whether he had gone to talk to a young man's political debating club; for he told them that there were too many sheep in the country, and there was too little wheat; and that, in order to get as much wheat as we have, we ought to be a greater facility of ascertaining the circumstances of persons claiming both medical and surgical aid. It has been also proposed to apply to the Legislature for an Act to sue persons improperly availing themselves of hospital relief, for the cost of the same, and so we had a difficulty in finding a man for it, but that we had no difficulty in finding the sheep. Nevertheless, he talked much to the young of the kangaroo flat, that they straightway fell down and worshipped him—figuratively, of course.

But Sir Charles Duffy, they say, has been assuring people at home that Australia is the most progressive country under heaven. And this assurance shows a very proper principle of speaking as one finds; for Australia has proved a very prosperous country to Sir Charles Duffy, who never would have done half so well if he had stayed in Ireland. The unemployed who congregate in knots of forty or fifty at the top of Collins-street, do not coincide with Sir Charles' opinions; but what of that? You never can satisfy this dignity of labour people. They are always starving or thinking they are starving, which is the same thing; for nothing is, but thinking makes it so. Sir Charles Duffy proves himself to be a great man by speaking as he finds. But the unemployed do not find things as Sir Charles Duffy found them, and they speak accordingly. But they are exhorted to patience, as were once the vagrant dogs of Constantinople, when the lambs took them out to a barren island in the Bosphorus, and preached resignation to them from the tops of the minarets. Moreover, they are told there is going to be much work on the new railways, and that the Harbour Trust will be put on in incredible numbers of pick-and-shovel men; and of this Harbour Trust business there is much talk. The Government, after all, are not induced to pass an amended bill, but they think the Trust ought to give £50,000 for the land proposed to be used. In other words, they think that, of the loan about to be raised by the Trust, a large percentage ought to go to help to pay off the national debt. But the Trust can only be paid the interest on what it owns, and that is the matter in this light, and so it seems, that if there were going to be a loan, the Treasurer would be in a difficult position to call for it, and, equally naturally, the Harbour Trust do not see the justice of paying for land which is to be used solely in the public interest. In a like spirit of desiring to meet the wants of the public, the Minister of Lands is not indisposed to sell the South Bank Yards sites to the leaseholders. This question has been in debate for a long time, and here, again, the Harbour Trust are intimately connected; for they, very properly, take a broad view of the situation, and look a little further into the future than it concerns the leaseholders of these sites to look, who are quite content to get what they want now, leaving the future to take care of itself.

Negatively, the unemployed are comforted in the assurance that the Government "swells" against whom they seem to have a rabid sort of dislike, are to be reduced in their pay. Nobody quite knows how much they are to be reduced, nor at what amount of salary the reduction is to stop, but the talk is of a lowering of 20 per cent. down to two hundred pounds, at which minimum the paring-down is to cease. There is as I have already said, much consternation in the departments, and with good reason; for if the number of employees is not diminished, and the reduction stops at 20 per cent., the economy will not affect those who have been appointed by the present Government. The reduction, therefore, will most seriously affect those who are least able to bear it, meaning those of the higher class, who, having what is known as an appearance, to keep up, have really less opportunity of saving than those who have smaller salaries. Everybody knows that the real distress among those who are now suffering, is less among the labouring than the educated classes. These unemployed clerks do not resort to the top of Collins-street, and could not, if they did, go to the top of one, demanding work from them; but they either enter the lower ones, the less pretentious. It is easy to talk of pacification and moderation, and conciliation, but these words are words without meaning in the mouths of the present Government. The mischief is done, and there is no prospect of its being repaired. For this present fit of retrenchment is not likely to last, and if it did, it could not suffice to make the financial inequality level. But the Exhibition time is coming on, and we are invited to let bygones stay when they are and enjoy ourselves. There are to be great festivities at Government House, and the mingling of nations, creeds, sects, and parties, is to produce universal comity and amity. And by way of contributing to the amity, the Exhibition Commission have allotted so much space to the exotic manufacturers of this colony, that the foreign exhibitors can show their goods only by building additional annexes at their own expense. But when the Australian band begins to play, we are assured we shall forget every grievance, and feel nothing but the greatest emotions. And this prompting of the imagination by means of music will undoubtedly be necessary, for nothing can be more depressing than the building itself, outside and inside.

As a further token of their desire to make things pleasant, the Government, it is said, propose to liberate Power the buskanger, and as he is now crippled with rheumatism, perhaps it would do no harm to relieve the country of the expense of maintaining him, especially as his liberation will give several ladies an opportunity of exhibiting their philanthropy. For they—the ladies—have ascertained, to their own satisfaction, that when Power was in the active practice of his profession he was not unwell to women. Therefore in his declining years he is considered to be entitled to enjoy as much comfort as can be provided for him. All the probabilities are that he will publish his biography, only the difficulty with the biography is that, when the full fall of the story is told, they implement the narrative so largely with fiction that you can never tell how much severely there is of each. Perhaps, however, this difficulty is only connected with the difficulties which beset one generally in fitting out any narrative of Australian romantic experiences. Thus, we do not seem to have got at anything like a clear history, after all, of the Greer business, and the present trouble therein is the question raised as to what Mr. Greer died of. The Courier's jury said he died of a gunshot-wound self-inflicted; but, according to some anonymous correspondents in the Age, he died of medico-legal surgery. His relatives desire the matter to rest, but the anonymous medical man, who thinks he understands the case better than those who treated it, will have no such rest, but insist upon the whole case being re-opened. Now, nobody supposes even the best surgeon to be infallible, but it is quite certain that what was done in the way of operation to poor Greer, was done by a surgeon whose experience justifies complete confidence in his ability to do what he proposed to do, and in his having, in his own judgment, good reason for doing it. And as a sensible man said to me the other night, when we were talking over the matter, if hospital surgeons are continually questioned as to the reasons which lead them to any particular treatment, it will come to pass that the best men will not care to attach themselves to hospitals, and their places will be filled by inferior men. The misfortune is that whenever any complaint is made, or scandal raised about a medical man, it is always another medical man who is responsible for the original.

And this proverbial impossibility of doctoring the words in its medical sense—ever agreeing was illustrated the other day in the case of the Hon. Mr. Pitt. The report was received. The meeting then terminated.

Edward Langton, who brought an action against the Government on account of an injury he received by falling down a cutting at one of the stations on the Gippsland-line. He sued for £1780, and he got £103, and the difference was apparently due to the difference in the medical evidence. For while one surgeon declared that the injury to Mr. Langton's knee was serious, and would very likely cripple him for the rest of his life, another airily described it as a slight sprain hardly worth notice.

And speaking of medical men, Mr. Radley the other night, at a meeting of the Victorian British Medical Association, brought up the subject of the indiscriminate admission of accidents to the hospitals. To such an extent has this abuse reached, that it is said there is very little surgery left for private practice. Every injury, whether grave or trivial, is taken off to the hospital. The resident surgeons are not permitted to exercise a discretionary power in the reception of such patients, and the result is an enormous addition to the cost of working these institutions, not to speak of a serious wrong done to the profession. The master has been taken up, and the students are dispensed with one god, they cast it down, and set up another. They always do so; they always will. History is full of examples in proof. For a long time the mob have worshipped Mr. Berry, and probably they will go on, with occasional deflections, worshipping him. They worshipped him a good deal the other night at Kangaroo Flat, whether he had gone to Queenstown, or not. The 21st section of the Arbitration Act (31 Vict., No. 15), applied that the time for making the award might be enlarged for six months. The Court granted the application.

ARMSTRONG V. CAMPBELL AND OTHERS.

This was an action for breach of contract, between Charles Campbell and the late Francis Rawlinson. The issues were tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Windeler, in the Jury Court, when the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, with damages £195 17s. 2d., being made up of three sums as follows:—£400 for loss of the services of the plaintiff; £100 for loss of the services of the defendant; £100 for plaintiff's costs, and £200: 0s. for plaintiff's share of the sum: £400 for loss of lamb and wool. The facts were fully reported at the time of the trial.

Mr. Pilcher, in the succeeding term (the 1st of last June), obtained a ruling in favour of the defendants. (The trial was before Mr. F. B. Hall, sitting upon the bench.) to show cause why that verdict should not be set aside, or the damage reduced, or a new trial granted, on the grounds—1. That the verdict was against evidence. 2. That the damage was not shown to have been suffered by the plaintiff.

Mr. Hall allowed an amendment of the declaration by adding a claim for loss of interest of a certain sum, and also for the loss of the wool and lamb of certain sheep. 4. That, under the agreed declaration, the plaintiff was not entitled to receive any compensation for the loss of the wool and lamb of certain sheep.

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her own ports. Such a policy, it need not be said, is one of unmilitated selfishness; but, according to Mr. LEPPINGWELL, it is from this that we are to get the final unity of nation.

Viewing the subject from this selfish standpoint, the present writer lays down the following propositions—that no country in modern times can be great without manufactures; that if during the past half century America had adhered to free trade she would have been nothing more than an agricultural country; that during the period named, in addition to her agricultural greatness, she has become a manufacturing country to an extent which has rendered her, not merely independent of other countries, but able also to supply their wants; that the working classes in America enjoy a greater degree of prosperity than those of England; and that in the production of these results the protective tariff of the United States has been the essential agent. These are the customary assumptions of protectionist writers, and the plausibility of some of them will not be disputed. No one will deny, for instance, that the protective duties of the United States have abridged the export trade of England, or that they have increased to a large extent the manufacturing industries of the American people. It would have been wonder if duties which run up to 80, 100, or even 200 per cent should have any other result. What is contended is, that the state of things which American protection has created has been brought about by artificial agencies, that the unprovided classes should exercise the power. But this is hardly a doctrine that the colonies are likely to endorse. Manhood suffrage provides that every man shall have a vote, but it does not require that no man shall have more than one vote. Mr. BERRY's theory has been, that the influence of his party has been diminished by the efforts of the well-to-do classes, and now he seeks to restore the fortunes of the party by a measure providing that the wings of these classes shall be cut. It is clear that Mr. BERRY still means war, not peace, but as the Assembly is at present constituted the war is hardly likely to be a successful one.

Even from the standpoint which the writer in the *Contemporary* takes, the facts are not as he assumes. He lays down the doctrine, for example, that no nation can expect to have manufactures without protection. The misfortune for his argument is that it does not square with experience. England without protection is a much greater manufacturing country than America is with it. To this it is answered that the manufactures of England were established by her protective system, and that they have flourished in spite, and not because of free trade. But if it were the tendency of free trade to check production, the adoption of this policy would surely have led to the decline of English industries; instead of that, however, it has promoted them. During the last forty years English industries have gone ahead faster than those of America. In 1860, as Mr. BRASSEY has pointed out, the exports of the United States amounted to 265,000,000, while in 1875 they reached 2104,000,000. In 1860 the exports of the United Kingdom were valued at £135,000,000, while in 1875 they were valued at £225,000,000. It will thus be seen that the increase of the exports of the United States for the years named amounted to £38,000,000, while that in the value of the exports of the United Kingdom in the same fifteen years amounted to £90,000,000. For the last of the years named the value per head of the exports of the United States was 54s., being an increase of 11s. in fifteen years, while the value per head of the exports of the United Kingdom for the same year was 142s., or nearly three times that of the United States, the increase during the fifteen years being 52s., or 41s. more than the increase of the United States. As Mr. BRASSEY points out, in regard to manufacturers themselves, the 30,000,000 people in the United Kingdom aided by free trade bear most advantageous comparison with the 150,000,000 of France, Austria, Russia, and the United States, relying upon protection. Not one of these countries has progressed in industries under protection as England has under free trade. Thus, while allowing that manufacturers are necessary to the greatness of a country, it remains to be proved that protection is an essential agent in the production of manufactures.

Mr. LEPPINGWELL's next proposition is, that not only under, but by protection America has made herself independent of the exports of other countries, and has placed herself in a position to supply their wants. But both of these statements are also at variance with facts. According to the statement which this writer himself gives, England exported goods to America in 1877 to the value of about twenty millions sterling. This does not look as if America had made herself independent even of England. Further, according to the figures which the writer gives, notwithstanding the prohibitory tariff which was specially intended to shut out English manufactures, the decrease in the export trade of the United Kingdom with the United States between the years 1865 and 1877 was only about five millions; and the figures conveying this fact are given in the part of the article which begins with the statement that protection has made America independent of the world. The statement that it is protection that has placed America in a position to supply the wants of foreign nations is equally incapable of proof. It has often been pointed out that the American commodities with which England is supplied belong chiefly to the unprotected trade of the United States. Of the total domestic exports of the States in 1877 less than 11 per cent. consisted of manufactured articles. It would be easy to show that the ability of the States to produce these articles is traceable to a very small extent to protection; and yet protectionist writers take it for granted that the exports of the States are wholly due to this policy. If the smaller exports of the States are due to protection, it may be asked to what are the larger exports of the United Kingdom attributable? Mr. LEPPINGWELL's last assertion is, that the superiority of the condition of the working classes of the United States over that of the working classes of England is due to protection. He even leads us to conclude that in America a working man has a far better chance of acquiring landed property, and of raising himself from the position of the *proletaire* to that of the propertied class, because of protection. The writer who makes this assertion would be quite consistent if he went on to say that the beauty of the Yosemite, the grandeur of Niagara, and the fertility of the prairies were all due to the prohibitory tariff of the American Republic.

The Victorian Parliament has reassembled, and Mr. BERRY has announced his programme, which, though not an elaborate one, is likely to give sufficient trouble. The three measures of general interest promised are a Reform Bill, a Bill to abolish Plural Voting, and one to Reduce the Salaries of the Governor and Ministers. It was intimated a short time since that the question of Reform would possibly be dropped or postponed. Two Reform schemes have already been rejected during the last few months—one of them was Mr. BERRY's—and, as matters stand, there is no great reason to anticipate a better fate for a third. Mr. BERRY himself during his electioneering campaign announced that he could do all that was wanted by administrative measures, and the part has shown that in this direction he is equal to a great deal. It seems, however, that the Reform problem, although a puzzling one, is not to be regarded as insoluble. What Mr. BERRY's new Reform scheme will be, of course, is not known. He has changed his mind on this subject once or twice, and may change it again. Within his own circle, Mr. BERRY is a pliable man, and on great questions he is apt to take the views of his friends rather than to stand by his own. His first idea was to have a nominal Upper House, but he dropped that; the two remaining features of his scheme being the abolition of the Legislative Council, and the payment of money on the vote of the Assembly alone. The plebiscite will possibly not be revived; but the provision for giving the Assembly the control of the Council, and for giving the BERRY party the control of the Assembly, will probably be not only retained, but made the essence of the new proposal. The announcement of a measure to abolish plural voting does not indicate that Mr. BERRY is on peaceful thoughts intent. A week or two ago he promised to avoid revolutionary lines, but a more revolutionary one than this could hardly have been alighted upon. The idea of Victorian Liberals is, evidently, that the propertied classes should provide the money, while the unprovided classes should exercise the power. But this is hardly a doctrine that the colonies are likely to endorse. Manhood suffrage provides that every man shall have a vote, but it does not require that no man shall have more than one vote. Mr. BERRY's theory has been, that the influence of his party has been diminished by the efforts of the well-to-do classes, and now he seeks to restore the fortunes of the party by a measure providing that the wings of these classes shall be cut. It is clear that Mr. BERRY still means war, not peace, but as the Assembly is at present constituted the war is hardly likely to be a successful one.

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The deliberations of the Municipal Conference were resumed, at the Town Hall, yesterday, when there was a large attendance of delegates; and Alderman MUNN occupied the chair. The discussion on the report of the sub-committee, which embodied suggestions for amending the present municipal laws, was concluded; and the Conference, after considering some proposals for bettering municipal government, adjourned until the following day, at 11 o'clock.

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A considerable amount of interesting business was transacted; and, among other things, it was decided to limit the number of members of the society to 500.

It will be seen, on reference to the weather map, that important improvements have been made in it.

The explanatory notes, with which all our readers must be familiar, has given place to a diagram, showing the state of the barometers from Euclid, in Western Australia, to Rockhampton. In this, the same letters represent the stations on the coast, and the dark line shows the height of the barometer at each station.

Its special value is, that the eye at a glance takes in the relative state of the barometer at all stations round the coast, and the changes from day to day will be more easily seen. A place has been found, also, for the average fall of rain from January 1st to September 1st, which is 39.733; while for the same period this year, we have only had 17.684 inches. Six additional and important stations have been added to the temperature list. In all the coast stations the space formerly occupied by the height of the barometer is now devoted to the sea symbol; and the only figures given, besides, are those showing the force of wind, and the temperature. A short notice is devoted to the time-ball, and the magnetic variation.

At the monthly meeting of the Agricultural Society of New South Wales, yesterday, a long discussion took place in reference to the offer of the Corporation to allow the society the use of the old Exhibition Building, in Prince Alfred Park, and grounds, for their next show, at a rental of £150. It was thought by some members that, considering the crippled state of the society's finances, and the advantages which would be derived by the citizens of Sydney if the exhibition were held in Prince Alfred Park, the Corporation should allow the society the use of the grounds free of charge; but it was pointed out that a recent deputation which waited upon the mayor and aldermen on the subject offered a sum of £150 for the rent of the grounds. It was eventually agreed to take the use of the park for £150, and the secretary was instructed to communicate with the Corporation in the matter. Messrs. MARTIN and HARRIS were appointed to fill two vacancies on the Council.

A large audience, including a number of ladies, assembled at the Temperance Hall last evening, on the occasion of a public discussion between Mr. J. TYRMAN, spiritualistic lecturer, and Mr. J. HUME, a well-known public phrenologist and mesmerist, on the affirmation "That modern Spiritualism is true, and calculated to benefit mankind." Mr. TYRMAN spoke in support of the doctrine of spiritualism and its beneficial effects, and Mr. HUME contended that spiritualism was an erroneous doctrine, that its believers were dupes, and that it was calculated to injure mankind. The speakers alternately addressed the audience, and occasionally indulged in remarks with reference to each other of a decidedly uncomplimentary nature; but, beyond a few interruptions on the part of seafarers porters among the audience, the proceedings were of a very orderly character. Mr. WATSON occupied the chair, and received a vote of thanks for his impartiality in that position. The speakers contested themselves with stating their views, and no vote upon the question was taken.

The usual weekly meeting of the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners was held in the office, Phillip-street, yesterday afternoon. The Mayor of Sydney (Mr. R. FOWLER) occupied the chair, and Mr. E. FOULSBY and Alderman CHAPMAN were present. After the transaction of some routine business, the Mayor of the Globe (Mr. T. J. DUNN) introduced a deputation consisting of Aldermen WEARNE, THORLEY, WALKER, MESSRS. HUTCHINGS, SMITH, RIGBY, MATTHEWS, and other residents of the Globe, who presented a petition signed by some 300 persons, praying that the present wagonette route may be changed from Wattie to Bay street. The petitioners pointed out that the thoroughfare now in use was unsuitable to traffic, being ill-made, ill-lighted, and generally dangerous, and that the Wattie Creek bridge was a constant point of apprehension to travellers. They asked that a line of wagonettes might be diverted to fly from the bridge along Bay-street to a diversionary point at any rate until Wattie-street should be thoroughly repaired. Mr. FOWLER said the matter had been taken into consideration by the Council, and that, when some contemplated work for which tenders had been already called, had been completed, it would be removed. With reference to the more important question touched upon in the petition, he promised it should be favourably entered into by the Commissioners. Mr. DUNN said that a wagonette proprietor named POLKETT had been summonsed for plying for hire along the proposed new route, and asked that the summonses should be cancelled. Inspector FOULSBY said the man was plying on a route for which he was not licensed, and he should be summoned every time he so transgressed the laws of the Commission; and the master was allowed to drop.

A MEETING of justices was held yesterday at the Central Police Court, pursuant to notice, to make arrangements for the revision of the West Sydney, South Sydney, Redfern, Glebe, and Canterbury electorates. Mr. W. CRANE, P.M., presided. The following justices were also present:—Messrs. CHAPMAN, BENTON, VICKERY, PRASE, DEAN, FENFOLD, FERDINAN, HENDERSON, COOK, KIPKAP, LIPMAN, NELSON, NEWMAN, and LESTER. It was resolved that the Revision Court be held on Wednesday, October 6:—For West Sydney, at the Central Police Court, Mr. DAY to preside; South Sydney, at the Reservoir, Crown-street; Mr. M. CHAPMAN to preside; Redfern, at Redfern Town-hall; Mr. HENKIN to preside; Canterbury, at the Oddfellows' Hall, ASHFIELD, Mr. HOLBOROW to preside.

The members of the Baptist Union met, yesterday morning, in the Bathurst-street church, for the dispatch of business, and continued their sittings in the afternoon. In the evening the annual public meeting was held, and was presided over by the Rev. W. TAYLOR, the Chairman for the year. The reports of the Union and of the Evangelist Society were read; and the Chairman delivered the annual address, in which he referred in terms of commendation to the recent legislation on the Education and Church and School Lands questions, and to the unsatisfactory position of the affiliated colleges; and afterwards dwelt upon the importance of parents attending to the religious education of their children. This morning the business of the Union will be resumed in the Bathurst-street church; and in the evening a meeting in connection with the Baptist Evangelist Society will be held, in the Harris-street church. A report of the Union proceedings will be given hereafter.

The first large instalment of the long promised publication "Victoria in 1880," has been printed. The work is in the hands of Mr. GARNET WATKIN, a colonial author of versatile attainments, and well-known as a successful dramatic and general writer. For some years he ably filled the position of secretary to the Melbourne Athenaeum, but about eighteen months ago he resigned that office for the purpose of devoting the whole of his energies to the preparation of the work referred to. As a resident of Victoria for many years, and having an intimate knowledge of the political and social history of that colony, Mr. WATKIN is eminently fitted for the faithful performance of the task he had undertaken, and the character of the portion of the work which has been shown to us fully justifies that opinion. "Victoria in 1880" is intended to be descriptive

of the sun's rays at times beating down rather fiercely. The barometer is steady, and there is no appearance of the high weather continuing. Light rain has fallen in the North-western district, the greatest fall being at Tamworth, where a quarter of an inch was recorded.

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A considerable amount of interesting business was transacted; and, among other things, it was decided to limit the number of members of the society to 500.

Chinaman named George COOY-FOO, a well-known dangerous character, who has already served a sentence in Deniliquin gaol for stabbing a man, fired at a woman named Sarah NEWELL, and a man named William AH LOON. COOY-FOO has been employed as cook on board the Lady of the Lake, steamer, which returned into port yesterday. AH LOON filled a like position on the South Australian steamer CADILL, and when recently at Echuca he was robbed of a £5-note by another Chinaman, named James AH POO. AH LOON came to Echuca to be released at the trial of AH POO, who, however, had absconded from his bail. AH LOON then, in the absence of COOY-FOO, met with the woman NEWELL. This enraged COOY-FOO, who purchased a revolver and chambered nine-pipe—and he went to Echuca to shoot the woman. COOY-FOO and the woman NEWELL were in bed. He fired two shots at her, neither of which took effect. AH LOON then came to the rescue, and was fired at, but missed. He rushed COOY-FOO, and was shot in the head. The bullet glanced off the clavicle and emerged at the neck. Dr. CRAKER was called in, but unless operations were done in time COOY-FOO would have died. Senior Constable Nedwell arrested COOY-FOO on the capital charge of shooting with intent to murder. COOY-FOO admitted the shooting, and said he was sorry he had been hauled in his design of shooting both. He swallowed a piece of opium, but an emetic caused him to vomit, and he is now out of danger. COOY-FOO had written a letter to a countryman in Chinese characters, saying he would be dead when the letter reached his friend, and telling the latter to get his watch, clothes, and money. AH LOON had left to rejoin the CADILL at W�anacoon on Sunday, but he missed the steamer Rodney, by which he was to sail. The friends of COOY-FOO have been threatening the life of the woman NEWELL. COOY-FOO obtained a revolver and 25 cartridges, paying part cash and depositing his watch as security for the balance. He stated he wished to show the revolver to his mate before finally purchasing it.

A MAN named Rutherford was garrisoned at Maryborough, Victoria, on the night of the 28th August by two men. One of them (says the *Argus*) maintained his hold of his throat, compressing it in such a manner as to prevent him crying out. The other was proceeding to ride his pockets, when a Mr. CHISHOLM, living close by, hearing a scuffle, came out, and inquired the cause:—"For God's sake, get some water; our mate is in a fit," said one of the men who was holding Rutherford to the ground. CHISHOLM ran to get the water, and upon returning with it found that both the others had run away, leaving Rutherford, who with difficulty explained that he was not in a fit, but had been assaulted. Information was given to the police, who from the description given them concluded that the robbers were two strangers from Melbourne, who had been lodging at the Caledonian Hotel. The constables proceeded thither, two of them entering by the front entrance, and two by the back yard. The men were found by constable O'CONNELL, who arrested one of them. The other, in running away, was caught by constables DUNN and CONSIDINE, and secured. The prisoners were taken to the lockup, where they gave the names of George GORDON and Richard STANLEY. They were identified by CHISHOLM and Rutherford as the latter's assailants.

MONDAY'S *Argus* contains the following reference to the Melbourne Exhibition:—"The work of fitting up the cellars for the storage of exhibits of wine, beer, and spirits is now completed, and by the end of next week the bar for the sale of samples of liquors sent in for competition will, it is expected, be ready for occupation. Arrangements are now being made for the proposal of juries, several of the committees having already met for the purpose of nominating experts to act in those classes over which they exercise supervision. The Melbourne Commission nominate a certain number, and each country or colony will have the option of electing a jury for every class in which it may be represented by exhibits. About 40 juries in all will be required."

THE *Argus* reports that another vessel has been lost in the field for the Murrumbidgee traffic, which has always been held safe for Victoria unless supplied by the Sydney railways. This year a business firm at Hay and Hillston chartered a steamer and had all their goods carried from South Australia, and they state that they have effected a considerable saving on the usual charge for forwarding by sea. The *Argus* reports that another vessel has been lost in the field for the Murrumbidgee traffic, which has always been held safe for Victoria unless supplied by the Sydney railways. This year a business firm at Hay and Hillston chartered a steamer and had all their goods carried from South Australia, and they state that they have effected a considerable saving on the usual charge for forwarding by sea. The *Argus* reports that another vessel has been lost in the field for the Murrumbidgee traffic, which has always been held safe for Victoria unless supplied by the Sydney railways. 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Parliamentary Elections.

TO W. M'COURT, Esq., J.P.

Dear Sirs—We the undersigned Electors resident in the West Garrison District, respectfully request that you will allow us to place your name in nomination at the next meeting of the Parliament of 1881. We beg General Electors to bear in mind that we have the entire confidence in your ability and integrity; and pledge ourselves, collectively and individually, to use our utmost endeavours to secure your return.

Drapery, Haberdashery, &c.

LEGANT PARASOLS

for the SPRING SEASON.

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY are displaying a BEAUTIFUL SELECTION

BEST ENGLISH PARASOLS,

comprising
Black Satin, with bordered lining
Black Satin, with silver tips and bell
Black Satin, trimmed Spanish Lace
Black Satin, with lace tips
Black Satin, ditto handsewn Fringe
Black Satin, ditto Indian Border and Lace
Black Satin, ditto lace tips and lace
Black Satin, ditto Fushia
Black Satin, ditto Japanese style
Black Satin, Coloured spot, embroidered
Coloured Satin, embroidered

Prices, 16s to 75s.

THE LATEST PARISIAN FASHIONS

for the SPRING AND SUMMER SEASONS

IN LADIES' MANTLES, MANTELLES, VESTES, AND FICHUS.

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY have just opened their EARLY SHIPMENTS OF LADIES' MANTLES, MANTELLES, VESTES, AND FICHUS.

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The attention of Ladies is invited to these Choice Goods, as being Beautifully Designed, and Handsewnly Trimmed.

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LLOYD'S CELEBRATED FRENCH GLOVE AND BOOT DEPOT, 10, Hunter-street. A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT.

Hundreds more can secure bargains.

THE FIRST GREAT DRAPERY FAIR.

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY

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EARLY SHIPMENTS OF LADIES' MANTLES, MANTELLES, VESTES, AND FICHUS.

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